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MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

SUBJECT: Organization and Function of the Office of the
Legislative Counsel of the Central Intelligence
Agency.

1. MISSION. Maintain liaison with the Congress, its individual members, its various committees, and their staffs. Study and recommend, in terms of present laws and proposed legislation, Agency action in connection with the interpretation or enactment of legislation in order to preserve or attain legislative requirements of the Agency.

2. ASSUMPTIONS.

- a. CIA relations with the Congress must be without regard to partisan politics.
- b. The Congress has a right to inform itself on CIA and its operations in accordance with the appropriate needs of the legislative branch of the Government in a manner compatible with law and the Agency's security requirements.
- c. CIA has certain unique problems arising out of the requirements of operational security and the statutory mandate to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

3. ORGANIZATION.

The relations with the Congress cover many fields of legislative activity and require Agency determinations on matters of policy, law, administration, and operation. The CIA legislative liaison function is placed in the Office of the General Counsel for administrative purposes. The Legislative Counsel reports on all Congressional matters to the Inspector General, who is responsible for keeping the

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Director advised and obtaining guidance from him, as the Inspector General attends the Director's morning staff meetings and is thoroughly cognizant of both the administrative and operational aspects of the Agency. The work of legislative counsel is handled by the Legislative Counsel, one administrative assistant, and one secretary.

4. FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL.

The work breaks down into the following main divisions:

- a. The study of legislation introduced into the Congress, which in any way might affect CIA. This includes both public and private bills (see Tab A);
- b. Maintaining liaison with the Committees of the Congress, including the furnishing of appropriate information to these committees (see Tab B);
- c. Arranging for the briefings and debriefings of individual members of the Congress, as well as meetings with members on Agency matters (see Tab C);
- d. Initial handling of personnel applications and questions forwarded by members of the Congress and their staffs (see Tab D); and
- e. Study of the Congressional Record and other Congressional publications to keep abreast of the latest Congressional developments which might have an impact upon CIA and its activities.

5. MAJOR PROBLEMS DURING THE 83rd CONGRESS.

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Major problems have arisen, first in connection with the Davies case, second with the activities of the McCarthy Subcommittee, and third with the proposals to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Central Intelligence. Lesser problems were generated by the activities of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in looking into the backgrounds of certain members of the staffs of NCFE.

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support

An item worthy of note has been the support given by several members of the Congress to particular operational activities. In particular, support has been forthcoming for the Committee for Free Asia. Additional support has been forthcoming through the media of having defectors testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression.

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6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 84th CONGRESS.

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It should be noted that plans for liaison with the 84th Congress include a legislative program which will supply certain career benefits to CIA. While the Agency Career Service Program can in large measure be established without further specific Congressional authorizations, there are certain elements of that program which require legislative sanction. These items include authority for limited medical benefits for dependents of CIA employees abroad; death gratuities to a dependent relative of a CIA employee; an allowance for defraying partially the excess costs of education for dependent children of employees while stationed overseas; liberalization of the age and service credit requirements for Civil Service retirement; extension to CIA employees of the statutory home leave benefits now authorized for personnel of the Foreign Service; and support of permanent legislation involving missing persons.

Legislation may also be sought to increase the salaries of the Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and perhaps six senior Agency officials. The Director presently receives \$16,000 per annum and the Deputy Director receives \$14,800 per annum, both by statute. The other six senior officials are compensated at Grade GS-18 (\$14,800 per annum).

Walter L. Pforzheimer
Legislative Counsel

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TAB ALEGISLATION WHICH AFFECTS CIA1. PUBLIC BILLS

The only bill introduced specifically for the Central Intelligence Agency in the 83rd Congress was S. 1110 (H. R. 4224), a bill authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, which was forwarded to the Congress on 25 February 1953, passed the Senate on 18 March 1953, passed the House on 1 April 1953, and was signed by the President on 4 April 1953. (Public Law 15).

Several general purpose bills, which included specific provisions affecting CIA, were introduced either for the Administration or by members of the Congress independently. The following bills are in this category:

(a) S. 2665, as reported to the House. This bill contained the provisions for fringe benefits for Federal employees, and, at the request of CIA, contained an exemption for the Agency from the provisions of the Performance Rating Act of 1950, as well as the repeal of Section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949. If the Federal Employees' Incentive Awards Program provisions, as approved by the House, had been adopted, it would also have been necessary to request a proviso exempting CIA from the inspection authorities of the Civil Service Commission in this field. However, the final version of the bill did not contain the inspection authority, and so an additional proviso was not necessary. (P. L. 763).

(b) H. R. 9757 (S. 3690), to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. These companion bills contained a provision, introduced at the request of CIA with the approval of the AEC, which provides that the AEC shall remove from the "Restricted Data" category such information concerning the atomic energy programs of other nations as the Commission and the Director of Central Intelligence jointly determine to be necessary to the carrying out of the CIA functions and which can be adequately protected

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otherwise. This provision will allow the exchange of certain intelligence information in the atomic field with a foreign government and contribute to the accuracy of CIA estimates in this field. (P.L. 703).

(c) H. R. 10203, The Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1954. This bill was introduced to provide for awards to persons furnishing original information to the United States regarding the introduction of special nuclear material or atomic weapons into the United States. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy amended the bill to make the Director of Central Intelligence a member of the awards board which determines the merits of claims for the rewards. The bill was also amended to make the Director jointly responsible with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General in determining whether an alien may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence for furnishing such information. The bill was further amended to make the Director responsible for payment of the awards out of appropriated funds. At the request of the Joint Committee, CIA appeared before it during consideration of this measure and, while we indicated that we would prefer not to include CIA in its provisions, the Committee insisted on the amendments noted above. The bill failed of passage.

(d) S. Res. 16 was introduced to provide for loyalty checks on Senate employees. As originally drafted this bill provided that the names of these employees be transmitted to the FBI, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the CIA for any derogatory information in the possession of such agencies concerning the loyalty of such employees. Legislative Counsel explained to the Senate Judiciary Committee Counsel that this was purely an internal security matter from which CIA was barred by statute, and CIA was stricken from the bill as reported by the Committee.

(e) H. R. 9736, to establish uniform weight allowances governing the transportation at Government expense of property of Government officers and employees. This bill involves the transportation of the household goods, automobiles, and private effects of Government employees

transferred to U. S. field or overseas stations. CIA was consulted by the Bureau of the Budget in certain phases of the drafting of this legislation and certain provisions which would have interfered with the security of CIA operations were revised or eliminated. As a result, the favorable provisions of this proposed legislation have made it possible to include repeal of certain sections of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 which are in conflict. While this bill was introduced too late to receive final action in the 83rd Congress, it will undoubtedly be reintroduced in the 84th.

(f) Amendments to the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Several bills amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act were introduced in the 83rd Congress, containing provisions in connection with the registration of persons having knowledge of, or who have received instruction or assignment in, foreign espionage services. Specific provisions leaving such registration in certain cases to the discretion of the Attorney General and the Director of Central Intelligence were included in drafts submitted to Congress by the Department of Justice at CIA request. One such provision passed the House, but was stricken out by the Senate Judiciary Committee. When the bill went to conference, the entire Title containing these provisions was stricken out for further study next year.

(g) H. R. 172, 644, 5784, to amend the law with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. These bills provide for the right of representatives of Agency employee organizations to present grievances in behalf of their members. The bills provide that Agency heads shall specify that their administrative officers shall confer with such representatives on matters of policy affecting working conditions, safety, in-service training, labor-management cooperation, methods of adjusting grievances, appeals, granting of leave, promotions, demotions, rates of pay, and reduction in force. Similar legislation was introduced in the 82nd Congress and the security implications in these authorities led CIA

to request exemption from the bill (the FBI was also exempted). The exemption granted in the 82nd Congress was carried over into the 83rd Congress. These bills failed of passage, but will doubtless be reintroduced in the 84th Congress.

(h) Several bills were introduced to establish a Joint Committee with supervision over Central Intelligence or the intelligence function generally:

(1) S. Con. Res. 42 and H. Con. Res. 167 established a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence to be composed of nine members each from the Senate and the House. S. Con. Res. 69 and H. Con. Res. 216 and 217 were identical, except the membership was to be composed of five members from each House. These bills provided that the Joint Committee study the activities of CIA and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence relating to the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various agencies of the Government. CIA shall keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities. All legislation and other matters relating primarily to CIA shall be referred to the Joint Committee.

(2) H. Con. Res. 168 and 169 established a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters to be composed of nine members each from the Senate and the House. These resolutions were similar to those on the Central Intelligence Agency alone, except that they were broadened to include "related intelligence services" as well.

(3) H. J. Res. 473 was even broader and established a Joint Committee on Information, Intelligence, and Security.

(4) H. R. 9660 established a Commission on United States Foreign Intelligence Activities, composed of five members to be appointed by the President and two each from the Senate and the House. The Commission was to make a full and complete investigation and study of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and of the security of our intelligence agencies from penetration by subversion. It was also to study the questions of overlapping and duplication, staffing, and efficiency.

(5) In addition, some bills were introduced to investigate the problems of psychological warfare.

None of the bills establishing committees in the intelligence or psychological warfare fields was reported out of Committee. ✓

A total of 16,372 bills and resolutions were introduced into the 83rd Congress. Approximately 96 per cent of these bills were eliminated as having no possible interest to CIA. The remaining 4 per cent were indexed and followed while the Congress was in session. This latter category included many general purpose bills which, if passed, would have had Government-wide application. A large majority of them fell in the administrative field and dealt with such subjects as personnel, procurement, comptroller problems, insurance, and the like. These are forwarded to the appropriate divisions of the Agency for comment as to whether any action by CIA is required. All bills in the field of foreign relations were followed and sent to the appropriate divisions for information. Many of these bills are subject to comments from abroad and in the foreign press and are, therefore, of interest to the intelligence analysts and desk officers. Another category of bills followed are those which establish Congressional committees or commissions in which CIA would have an interest. Examples would include the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression (Kersten Committee) for which CIA has lent considerable support, and the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (The Randall Commission) which received a briefing from CIA officials and certain additional assistance.

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TAB B

LIAISON WITH CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

This liaison includes assisting in arranging for the presentation of testimony by appropriate officials of the Agency, the furnishing of information to Congressional committees in accordance with their requests, and in general maintaining these relationships in accordance with the "Assumptions" set forth in paragraph 2 of this report.

A more detailed account of relations with those committees with which CIA maintains continuing liaison follows:

1. APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES. ✓

Liaison with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees is maintained largely in connection with the presentation of CIA appropriations requests, but other matters not connected directly with the budget arise from time to time. The Comptroller works very closely with Legislative Counsel on this liaison, and, with respect to budget liaison with the Senate Committee, the Comptroller carries the major share of the burden.

As a first step in this liaison each year, we inform the appropriate staff members of the Appropriations Committees of the location of the CIA budget in the over-all budget of the United States and the amount of funds in each place. For purposes of security, we have continued to place the CIA budget in various governmental appropriations.

When the special CIA Subcommittee reported out the CIA budget for F/Y 1954, they made a cut of approximately 20% in our budget request and no cut in the reserve.

Subsequently, the Director and the Comptroller appeared before a special group of members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. No changes in the budget as approved by the House were made.

On 24 March 1954, the CIA budget presentation for F/Y 1955 was heard, and the Committee allowed the full sum of the CIA budget request, including the reserve. However, as a bookkeeping measure, they made a major reduction in the request for new monies, allowing almost 50%

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of the budget (including the reserve) to be taken out of F/Y 1953 and 1954 unobligated balances of funds which had been previously appropriated for CIA. These unobligated balances were from an appropriation which had a proviso that the funds were available until expended. Subsequently, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the identical allocation of funds as had the House.

CIA during the 83rd Congress, continued to handle the mechanics of the budget for the National Security Council, and the technical liaison with the Appropriations Committees on this item was handled by the Comptroller.

From time to time, we have invited Chairman Taber, or any other member of the Appropriations Subcommittee, to visit CIA, and spend as much time as they desired going over the Agency.

Finally, certain Government-wide general questions were received from the Appropriations Committees, requesting information on expenditures for such items as communications, warehouse and office space, numbers of automobiles, electrical machines and IBM equipment. Wherever possible we have replied fully to these requests, and where security questions arose, such as in the field of communications, we have been able to handle the matter by direct liaison, and the security problem has been understood.

2. ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES.

The Armed Services Committees of the Congress handle CIA substantive legislation and Agency nominations which require Congressional confirmation. Mr. Dulles' nomination as Director of Central Intelligence was considered by the Senate Armed Services Committee on 19 February 1953 and his confirmation was unanimously recommended by the Committee. The Senate unanimously confirmed his nomination by voice vote on 23 February 1953.

On 25 February 1953 legislation was forwarded to the Congress to establish the position of Deputy Director and to authorize the position to be occupied by a military officer in the same manner as the position

of Director could be occupied by a commissioned officer of the armed services. Two major amendments were included by the Armed Services Committees: one required that the Deputy Director be subject to Senatorial confirmation; and, the second, provided that either the Director or Deputy Director must be a civilian. The bill was passed by both houses without opposition and became law on 4 April 1953 (P.L. 15, 83rd Congress). General Cabell's nomination as the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence was then approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee on 16 April, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on 20 April.

On 10 February 1953, the DCI discussed with Chairman Saltonstall the possibility of setting up a special subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which could be briefed on CIA and be cognizant of its affairs. This question was again discussed with the Chairman in January 1954, this time against the background of proposals to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Central Intelligence. Chairman Saltonstall appointed a special subcommittee consisting of himself and Senators Bridges, Flanders, Russell and Byrd. This subcommittee met on 22 March (Sen. Bridges being absent) and sought and received the views of the Director on the subject of a Joint Committee and CIA's relations with the Congress. In addition, it received a general briefing from the Director on CIA and its operations.

During the 83rd Congress, the Senate Armed Services Committee was deeply concerned with the problems of continental defense and hired a special consultant, Mr. Robert Sprague, of North Adams, Mass., to study this problem. Special arrangements were made with the Executive Branch, through the National Security Council, to give Mr. Sprague highly classified information on this problem. As a result, Mr. Sprague was briefed by CIA on the Soviet potential for attack against the United States. His oral briefing of a special Senate Armed Services Committee Subcommittee, therefore, included data which he had obtained at CIA.

Routine liaison with members of the staffs of the two Committees continued through the session.

3. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEES.

Contact with the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations was negligible during the 83rd Congress. However, considerable contact was had with the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations which is chaired by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Major areas of contact with the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations included:

- a. The Director's appearance before the Subcommittee in connection with possible CIA subsidies of the magazine "The New Leader";
- b. The Subcommittee's request for information regarding expenditures of funds for publications;
- c. The Subcommittee's investigation of East-West trade;
- d. The Beria case;
- e. The Bundy case;
- f. The Government Printing Office hearings; and
- g. The threat of investigation and the Army-McCarthy hearings.

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b. In May 1953, the Subcommittee sought information from several Government departments, including CIA, regarding Agency payments for publications, including a list of all newspapers and other publications received in 1952 on a subscription basis, a list of all advertising for which payments were made by the Agency, a list of publications, writers, columnists, cartoonists or other persons in the field of journalism who performed services for the Agency, including the expenses thereof. It was subsequently determined not to make this information available to the Committee for security reasons.

c. During both sessions of the 83rd Congress the Subcommittee held hearings or sought information in connection with the subject of East-West trade and allied matters.

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d. In October 1953, Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Lavenia, of the Subcommittee staff, discussed with the Director and the Legislative Counsel the Committee's interest in the reports that Lavrenti Beria, former chief of the Soviet security services, had taken refuge in Spain. Contact with Beria was claimed by one Fabio Gallo, a Nicaraguan, who was in contact with the McCarthy Committee through the newspaper, the San Diego Union. The Union had sent a reporter to Spain, allegedly with McCarthy backing, although the Senator's pronouncements indicated great caution in approaching this matter. Senator McCarthy, who was away on his honeymoon, had concurred in Flanagan's recommendation that they turn to State and CIA for assistance, and Flanagan requested guidance and evaluation of Gallo's story. While CIA did not give much credence to the story, particularly in view of Gallo's background, nevertheless it was of the opinion that a lead of this nature should not be ignored, on the long shot chance that, while the suspect might not be Beria, it might be someone of intelligence interest. The DCI therefore instructed the Senior Representative in Madrid to contact the San Diego Union reporter and to keep on top of the story. This was done and included close liaison with the Spanish. In the end it was determined that there was nothing to this story. CIA kept Mr. Flanagan, on behalf of Senator McCarthy, fully informed of developments as reports came back to us on the matter, but requested that our cooperation with the Committee continue to be on a confidential basis.

e. On 9 July 1953, Roy Cohn, Subcommittee Counsel, called the Legislative Counsel to state that the Subcommittee desired to have a CIA employee, Mr. William P. Bundy, appear before the Subcommittee at 10:45 that morning. He pointed out that Bundy's appearance was on a purely personal matter which did not involve CIA, but added that Bundy was to be assigned duties with the NSC and that this presented a security problem which the Committee desired to look into. Legislative Counsel subsequently informed Mr. Cohn that Bundy was on leave and would not be available. Cohn pointed out in this second conversation that Bundy was a serious security case, that he had contributed heavily to the Hiss defense fund, that he belonged to a couple of front organizations, and had made many outrageous statements about town which indicated his security unreliability.

Discussions continued throughout the day, and included a statement around noontime that Senator McCarthy wished to have Bundy's secretary and Legislative Counsel appear that afternoon in executive session before the Subcommittee. The latter informed Mr. Cohn and subsequently Senator McCarthy's office that they would not be able to appear, due to our rule that CIA employees did not appear before Congressional Committees without the authority of the DCI, who was ultimately responsible for Agency appearances before the Congress. Shortly after 5 o'clock, Legislative Counsel was served with a subpoena to appear the following morning. This appearance was adjourned pending the working out of an agreement with the McCarthy Subcommittee. The CIA General Counsel discussed preliminary drafts of this agreement with the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, and with Mr. Flanagan who was designated by Senator McCarthy to negotiate for him. On 14 July final agreements were reached at a meeting attended by the DCI and Mr. Houston with Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Potter, in which the Committee's jurisdiction in matters of efficiency and corruption was acknowledged. It was also agreed that the Senator would give CIA his information concerning Bundy, and that the Bundy case would be re-evaluated by a security board under the President's new Executive Order 10450.

f. In August 1953, Senator McCarthy commenced Subcommittee hearings on subversion in the Government Printing Office. Following a closed session of the Committee on 10 August, Senator McCarthy announced that a certain Government employee was a Communist Party

member and was handling secret material of the military, the Atomic Energy Commission and the CIA. Subcommittee Counsel Cohn advised that the employee worked at the main plant of the Government Printing Office, where he had access to CIA material which was sent there for reproduction. Subsequently, Deputy Public Printer Cole testified that as a general rule CIA did its own printing or utilized the special GPO security plant (in South Building), but he could not be certain whether any classified CIA work had been done at the main plant. CIA initiated a careful check into this matter and found that no classified CIA material is printed in the main GPO plant, and on 12 August CIA so informed the Subcommittee. Subsequently, the DCI wrote a letter to Chairman McCarthy, calling his attention to these facts, indicating that the initial press reports of these hearings had received wide circulation, both in the United States and abroad; and that these reports had raised questions regarding CIA security. The Director asked that his letter be incorporated in the printed hearings so that the facts in the case could be made a matter of record. In Senator McCarthy's absence, the Director's letter was acknowledged by Mr. Carr, who stated that the information was deeply appreciated and would receive appropriate attention. The letter was never included in the printed record.

In the same letter of 22 October 1953, the Director noted that in the course of the Subcommittee investigations, the Chairman might possibly run across information concerning CIA or its personnel. He stated that he would appreciate having such information made available to him so that we might take a thorough look at such matters. Senator McCarthy has never responded to this request.

g. On 2 April 1953, Mr. Roy Cohn called to state that he and Mr. Schine were leaving for Europe the next day and would like to talk to some CIA people abroad regarding information services. Mr. Cohn was informed that, in view of the shortness of time, there was nothing CIA could do for him in this country, but that if there were anything the Agency thought they should have abroad, they would be contacted overseas. No contact was made with them overseas, and they did not seek out any CIA personnel. However, they did visit RFE, both being witting of CIA interest therein. They discussed certain psychological warfare problems during their visit and Schine commented that he thought the RFE people knew how to go about things and what they were

trying to accomplish. Mr. Schine subsequently informed Legislative Counsel, however, that there were some disturbingly left-wing persons in NCFE/RFE who should be given scrutiny. In the course of this trip abroad, Cohn and Schine were also quoted as referring to CIA as an Iron Curtain they were going to crack.

Commencing in the Spring of 1953, reports became current that the Subcommittee planned an investigation of CIA. These reports continued, and were highlighted by the statements of Chairman McCarthy and Subcommittee Counsel Cohn during the Army-McCarthy hearings. At that time, Mr. Cohn informed Legislative Counsel that CIA was a "juicy target" for investigation and Senator McCarthy charged that the Agency had been penetrated by Communists.

4. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Contact with the Senate Judiciary Committee as a whole, as distinct from its permanent subcommittees, was confined to the appearance of the General Counsel and Legislative Counsel before the Committee during its consideration of S. 2308, a bill to authorize and direct the investigation by the Attorney General of certain offenses. The measure was drafted in such a way as to authorize the Department of Justice to investigate any violation of the criminal code involving Government officers and employees. The bill further required that any information or complaint received in any Government department or agency shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General. The Judiciary Committee invited CIA to be present at the hearings with other departments. The threat of this legislation to CIA security and its covert operations was immediately recognized. However, as the bill contained a safeguard which would allow the Attorney General to make exceptions, CIA General Counsel is seeking an agreement with the Department of Justice which would safeguard CIA security.

The Judiciary Committee also requested the comments of CIA on S. 2416, a private bill for the relief of the widow and children of Irving S. Ross, a former ECA employee who was murdered in the Soviet Zone of Vienna by the Russians in October 1948. This bill was sponsored by Senators Flanders and Aiken of Vermont, and the liaison was handled by their two administrative assistants. It was the contention of the two assistants that Mrs. Ross should be reimbursed for the

death of her husband in line of duty, and that Ross was killed by the Russians because of his intelligence activities. While Ross had had some small contact with CIA and some of the personnel of a predecessor agency, he was in no way an employee of the Agency and for some months before his death had had no contact with the Agency, as his previous contacts had been considered quite unsatisfactory. While conceding the possible truth of that position, the two administrative assistants held that it could not be definitely proven that Ross was not killed because of his intelligence activities, and therefore was entitled to relief. The case was ruled on adversely by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Department of Labor and an appeal is pending before the Bureau's Board on Appeals. If a favorable decision is not reached by the Bureau, it will doubtless arise again as a legislative matter.

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The major contacts of this office with the Judiciary Committee are with its two Subcommittees -- Internal Security and Immigration & Naturalization. During the 82nd Congress, the Internal Security Subcommittee had held extensive hearings on the subject of the Institute of Pacific Relations. During the course of those hearings testimony had been elicited regarding John Paton Davies, Jr., an employee of the Department of State, and information had been obtained concerning an incident which occurred in November 1949, in which Davies had allegedly urged on two CIA employees that the Agency utilize five persons to consult and guide in certain operations involving psychological warfare in China. The majority of these five persons were either Communists or alleged to have been Communists. In the course of the IPR hearings, the testimony of two covert CIA employees was taken by the Committee. Because of his concern over Davies' continuation in the Department of State, Senator McCarran, the outgoing Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee held extensive hearings in Executive Session on the Davies case at the start of the 83rd Congress in January 1953. Several senior employees of CIA were called to testify.

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5. COMMITTEES ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Liaison with these committees during the 83rd Congress has been largely restricted to requesting action on securing two amendments to the "fringe benefits" law, as noted in Tab A. The first of these amendments repealed Section 9 of the CIA Act of 1949; and the second exempted CIA from the provisions of the Performance Rating Act of 1950.

6. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The liaison with this Committee is maintained by the Deputy Director/Administration, with the technical assistance of the Logistics Office. The DD/A keeps the Legislative Counsel advised on these continuing relationships.

7. JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

In each of the sessions of the 83rd Congress, and in accordance with the Joint Committee's statutory authority, the Director has briefed the full Committee on foreign atomic energy developments, with particular emphasis on the Soviet Union. In addition, General Cabell and Mr. Miller briefed a group of consultants (including Generals Wedemeyer, Quesada, and Lindbergh, and former AEC Chairman Dean) to the Joint Committee, which is studying the problem of defense from atomic attack.

The close relationships maintained with the Joint Committee were exemplified in connection with the Soviet development of the hydrogen bomb. On 12 August 1953, Chairman Cole was advised at home that vital information had been received. Mr. Cole chose to come to Washington and was informed of the Soviet explosion of a thermonuclear weapon. Upon his arrival in Washington a few days later, the Chairman requested that CIA brief Senator Hickenlooper, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee, on the Soviet developments. On 21 August, General Cabell and Mr. Miller briefed the Joint Committee on these recent developments. The Committee was kept abreast of subsequent Soviet developments.

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A new departure in CIA Congressional relations was established in connection with the trip of the Hickenlooper Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (which included Chairman Cole), which they made in the Summer of 1953 to Western Europe, the Middle East and Africa. The Chairman and Senator Hickenlooper requested that CIA send an intelligence expert with them who could brief the Committee on a continuing basis on the general background of the countries through which they traveled. Mr. Edward Hitchcock of ONE was designated to make the trip with the Subcommittee. For the purposes

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During the second session of the Congress, the Joint Committee undertook a complete revision of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Lengthy discussions were held between CIA and the AEC to reach agreement on language which would give CIA greater latitude in the development and exchange of intelligence in the field of foreign atomic energy. The agreed on language was redrafted by the staff of the Joint Committee, and is included as Section 142(e) of the new Act. As noted in Tab A, discussions were also held on the subject of the Atomic Weapons Awards Act of 1954.

8. HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA INTO THE U. S. S. R. (COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION).

CIA gave continuous intelligence support to the work of this Committee under Chairman Kersten through both sessions of the Congress. This support included suggesting knowledgeable persons, both in the United States and abroad, and arranging for Committee liaison with the National Committee for Free Europe and its subordinate Radio Free Europe. The Agency also rendered support to a subcommittee of the Kersten Committee investigating Communist aggression in Latin America. CIA assistance was given to Congressman Hillings, Chairman of the subcommittee, during his visit to Guatemala and other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

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d. A program of luncheon meetings for key Congressional personnel was instituted during the second session of the 83rd Congress. It is believed that these luncheons were extremely useful from the standpoint of advising key members of the Congress regarding the functions of CIA and the progress the Agency has been making. Among those who have received such briefings are the following:

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman, Armed Services Committee;

Cong. Dewey Short, Chairman, Armed Services Committee;

Sen. William F. Knowland, Senate Majority Leader;

Twelve Freshman Republican Senators under the Chairmanship of the late Sen. Griswold, who invited the DCI to one of their weekly orientation luncheons in 1953;

Thirteen Freshman Republican Congressmen (known as the SOS Club) who held one of their weekly breakfast meetings at CIA in April 1954;

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Senator Frank Carlson, Chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, and Congressman Edward Rees, Chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, with whom, in addition, we discussed certain legislative requirements in the civil service field;

Cong. John McCormack, House Minority Whip (who also rendered valuable guidance in the passage of the legislation establishing the Deputy Director's position).

e. In addition to the above briefings, the following incidents are noteworthy:

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in Chicago
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1. In response to a letter from Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) to the President, Mr. Houston, General Betts and Legislative Counsel briefed Sen. Douglas on certain unclassified problems in the defector field in which the Senator was interested.

2. In February 1954 Chairman Taber (R., N. Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee, requested a substantive briefing on the general Soviet situation, particularly in regard to military strengths, and this briefing was handled by [] of OCI.

3. Cong. Leslie Arends (R., Ill.), the Republican Whip, requested information regarding certain armament activities in Guatemala, and was briefed by a representative of the WH Division/DDP. The same question was asked on behalf of Senator Wiley, and the DCI handled same by telephone.

4. Cong. Patrick J. Hillings (R., Cal.), of the House Judiciary Committee, discussed with the Director his proposed bill (H. R. 8000) to grant political asylum to a special defector quota. The draft of his bill was revised in CIA, and these suggested revisions were fully accepted by Mr.

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Hillings. The Congressman subsequently turned over to the Agency certain material which he had received on his trip to Western Europe.

5. In May 1954, Congressman Judd (R., Minn.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, made the feature talk at the CIA orientation course.

6. Mr. Philip Allen, Chief Clerk of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Mr. Julius Cahn, Counsel to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, addressed the CIA Reserve meetings on the legislative process, particularly as it concerned their Committees.

TAB D

LIAISON WITH INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS
OF CONGRESS AND THEIR STAFFS.

A major portion of the work of the Legislative Counsel involves contacts with the members of Congress, and more particularly their office staffs, on routine inquiries of various sorts, the greatest number of which involves personnel applications at CIA. It has been the practice, since the Agency started, to route all Congressional correspondence and inquiries regarding personnel matters through this office. This serves to build up in one place the Congressional contacts with the Agency. An index file on all Congressional applicants is maintained there, and Congressional correspondence is prepared for the signature of the Director or the Legislative Counsel.

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During the 83rd Congress, from January 1953 to 1 September 1954, the office of the Legislative Counsel has been in personal, written, or telephonic communication with 84 Senators, 257 Congressmen, or their offices, on various matters including committee briefings, personnel applications, general inquiries and the like.

During 1953, the office was in contact with 75 Senators and 190 Congressmen, or their offices.

During 1954, the office was in contact with 65 Senators and 156 Congressmen, or their offices.

The discrepancy between the yearly figures and the total figures for the 83rd Congress to date is accounted for by the fact that many of the offices concerned were contacted both in 1953 and 1954.